THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. II., N°. 88. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1852. PRICE, D^RS. 15 ⅌ ANNUM.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON.

THE A. 1. Bark *KATHARINE SHARER*, Captain TAYLOR, will have immediate dispatch. For Freight or Passage apply to

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 2d April, 1852.

FOR HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA.

THE Hamburg Brig *SOLIDE*, Captain BEYER, will be dispatched in a few days. For Freight or Passage apply to

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 2d April, 1852.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN FREDERICK HENRY TRAUTMANN is authorised to sign our firm by procuration.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghai, 20th March, 1852.

NOTICE.

THE business hitherto carried on by us at this place, will, on and after the 1st January, 1852, be carried on under the style and firm of SMITH, KING & Co.

J. M. SMITH& Co.

Shanghai, 20th December, 1851.

NOTICE.

MR. FLETCHER WESTRAY, is authorised to Sign our Firm by Procuration.

WOLCOTT, BATES & Co.

Shanghae, 10th November, 1851.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between the undersigned, carrying on business as East India Merchants in *Liverpool*, under the firm of DIROM, DAVIDSON & Co., at *London* under the firm of DIROM & Co., at *Bombay*, in the *East Indies*, under the firm of DIROM, HUNTER & Co., in *China* under the firm of DIROM, GRAY & Co. was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business of the *Liverpool*, *Bombay*, and *China* Houses will for the future be carried on by the undersigned, ROBERT DIROM, WILLIAM FORSYTH HUNTER, THOMAS FORSYTH GRAY, WILLIAM WILKINSON DALE, DANIEL POTTER, and CHARLES RYDER, by whom all debts due by, or to the said respective Houses will be paid and received.

The business of the *London* House will for the future be carried on by the undersigned CHARLES HENRY GRAY alone, under the firm of GRAY & Co., by whom all debts due by and to the firm of DIROM & Co. will be paid and received.

Liverpool, 21st November, 1851.

Signed, ROBERT DIROM.
" WILLIAM FORSYTH HUNTER.
" CHARLES HENRY GRAY.
" THOMAS FORSYTH GRAY.
" WILLIAM WILKINSON DALE.
" DANIEL POTTER.
" CHARLES RYDER.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN AGENCY.

City of Washington.

Under the Direction of AARON HAIGHT PALMER, of New York, Counsellor of the Supreme Court of the United States, and Director of the late American & Foreign Agency of that City, and WORTHINGTON GARRETTSON SNETHEN, of New Orleans, also a Counsellor of said Court, and late Solicitor of the United States General Land Office.

THIS Establishment is formed for the following objects:—

1. For conducting Professional Business in the Supreme Court of the United States, and the Prosecution and Recovery of Claims against the American Government;

2. For Collections generally, embracing Debts, Legacies, and Inheritances in the United States, and the adjacent British Possessions;

3. For the Purchasing of Lands in any of the States or Territories of the Union, and Loaning Moneys on Mortgage of Real Estate lying therein;

4. For Investment of Funds in the United States and State Stocks and Loans, and, generally, for the Transaction of all Business pertaining to a Law, Loan, or Banking Agency.

All communications addressed, *post-paid*, to Messrs. PALMER and SNETHEN, American and Foreign Agency, City of Washington, will receive prompt and faithful attention.

PALMER & SNETHEN.

INSURANCES.

EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

26 Cornhill, London.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Office, are prepared to effect Insurances against FIRE, on BUILDINGS or MERCHANDISE.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Shanghai, 4th October, 1851.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London*, *Bombay*, *Calcutta*, *Singapore*, and *Hongkong*.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghae.

Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

Trustees.
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

MARINE INSURANCE.

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £50,000 in Shares of £500 each.

SECRETARIES:
Messrs. LINDSAY & Co.,
Hongkong, Canton, and Shanghai.

AGENTS:
Messrs. GLEDSTANES & Co., *London.*
" LECKIE & Co., *Bombay.*
" SHAND, FAIRLIE & Co., *Calcutta.*
" PARRY & Co., *Madras.*

WITH reference to the above the undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES payable in *Hongkong*, *Canton*, *Calcutta*, *Madras*, *Bombay*, and *London*.

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

EQUITABLE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE undersigned grant POLICIES in the above OFFICE on the usual terms payable in *Hongkong*, *Canton*, *Calcutta*, *Madras*, *Bombay*, and *London*.

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sea Risk. Drs.	Harbour Risk. Drs.
Canton Insurance Office,	100,000	200,000
Triton Insurance Company,	70,000	100,000
Bombay Insurance Society,	40,000	50,000
Bengal Insurance Society,	40,000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Offer,	25,000	..

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ¾ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

FINE OLD SHERRY, *a* Drs. 8 *per* dozen.
PALE BRANDY, *a* Drs. 5, 6, 7, & 8, per dozen. From the Stores of Messrs. YEARSLEY and Co., Liverpool.

W. R. ADAMSON.

Shanghai, 12th March, 1852.

ON SALE.

BY the undersigned.
In cases of 3 and 4 dozen.
STRONG ALE.
BASS' BEER.
LONDON PORTER.
SHERRY WINE.
Apply to HARGREAVES & Co.

Shanghai, 13th February, 1852.

FOR SALE.

MADEIRA of superior quality, from PHELPS & Co., London, in cases of 3 dozen each, at 8 and 10 dollars per dozen. Apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Shanghai, August 28th, 1851.

ON SALE.

PORT, four years in bottle, CLARET, PALE and GOLD SHERRY, CHAMPAGNE, PALE BRANDY, from the Stock of Messrs. J. and C. WHITE & Co., of London. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 4th July, 1851.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, March 22nd, 1851.

JUST PUBLISHED,

PRICE.....10 Cents per Copy,

THE DELEGATES' VERSION
OF THE
NEW TESTAMENT
IN CHINESE.

PARTIES wishing to circulate the same may procure them at Eight Dollars per Hundred, by application at the PRINTING OFFICE belonging to the LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY, SHANGHAI.

20th February, 1852.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STORE-KEEPERS & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
SHANGHAE,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

ON SALE
BY THE UNDERSIGNED,

A supply of Good Clean SYDNEY COALS, from the *Newcastle Coal Mining Company*, at Drs. 13 per Ton if picked, and Drs. 12 as they are when landed from the Ship, delivered from their Stores.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 12th March, 1852.

ON SALE
BY THE UNDERSIGNED,

A Fine Assortment of LINING suitable for Ladies' Dresses and other purposes; Also, FANCY CHECKS for Ladies' and Children's Dresses; and an Assortment of Cotton CANVAS.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 26th February, 1852.

ON SALE.

JUST received per last Overland Mail, a fine assortment of TWEED, newest pattern, and superfine BROAD BLACK CLOTH, also Ladies' and Gentlemen's KID GLOVES, assorted colors.

Expected per *Chekuto* from London, the following fine assortment of FANCY BISCUITS, viz:—

Tins MIXED READING BISCUITS.
" MACHINE BISCUITS.
" CRACKNELS (for Wine.)
" Do. small size tins.
" COFFEE BISCUITS.
" RICH ARROWROOT BISCUITS.
" CURRANT TUNBRIDGE do.
" LEMON do. do.
" CINNAMON do. do.
" SEED do. do.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 5th November, 1851.

EX *JOHN BUNYAN.*

JUST received and on sale by the undersigned the undermentioned GILMAN'S STORES and STATIONERY. These Goods have all been carefully selected by the best London Houses and are to be had on most reasonable terms—

Gilman's Stores:

Jams; Jellies; Patras Currants in Jars; French Imperial Plums; Muscatel Raisins; Jordan Almonds; Barcelona Nuts; Dried Herbs; Red Herrings; Fresh Salmon, in Tins; Green Peas; Carrots; Mock Turtle Soup; Soup and Bouilli; Sardines; Oysters; Haddocks; Salted Salmon, in Jars; Scotch Oatmeal, in Tins; Pearl Barley; Berkley and Cheddar Cheese; York Hams; Bacon, in Tins; Pickles; Mustard; Beef-Steak Sauce; Essence of Anchovies; Assorted Sauces; Capers; Olives; Anchovy Paste; Bottled Fruits; Walnut and Mushroom Ketchup; and Salad Oil.

Stationery:

Consisting of Large size French Overland Post; Do. do. Note; Cream laid Note; Albert size do.; Queen's do.; Vandyke do.; Quarto do.; Large Note; Yellow Wove do.; Self-sealing Envelopes; Initial Wafers; Wafers; Private Ledgers, in Russian Leather Cases; Morocco Dressing Cases; Foreign Envelopes; Account Books; Pocket Ledgers; Private Ledgers, with Lock; and numerous others articles.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 17th October, 1851.

JUST LANDED.

ON SALE by the undersigned the undermentioned STORES—

Fine LOAF and CRUSHED SUGAR.
A large variety of Scented SOAP in small Boxes, well assorted for families.
Yellow SOAP in 18-lb.'s Boxes.

ALSO,

A few small CASKS of MALAGA WINE, and GINGER WINE.
A fine assortment of CLOTH of various Patterns.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 26th September, 1851.

EX *JAMES SCOTT*, AND *EQUATOR.*

ON SALE by the undersigned, an assortment of SHIP CHANDLERY & PROVISIONS, all of which are of the best description.

Ship Chandlery:

Best Europe Rope, from ¾ to 8 inches; Umberline; Marline; Houseline; Spun-yarn; Oakum; Twine; Stockholm Tar; Stockholm Pitch; Sheathing Copper, from 14 to 24 oz.; Composition Coppering Nails, from ¾ to 1¼ inch; Copper Pump Tacks, from ½ to 1¼ inch; Best Treble Purchase Blocks Brass Coakd. Plankt. and Bolted; Single Do. Do.; Double and Single 4 inch Blocks, with Brass Sheaves; Double and Single Blocks 5 to 10 inch leather coakd.; Superior London White, Black, Yellow, Stone, Red, Bright Red, and Green Paints in 28-lbs. Iron Kegs; Boiled Oil in Cask and 5 gallon Iron Tanks; Yellow Ochre; Litharge; Turpentine; Parker's patent Black Varnish; Coal Tar; Whiting and Canvas of various description, from N°. 1 to 6.

Provisions:

Fine fresh Bacon; Hams; Cheese; Butter; Salted Salmon in Jars; Pickled Herrings; Dutch Herrings in Bottles; Red Herrings in ½ & 2 doz. each Tin; Cod Sounds in Bottles.

Saddlery, &c.:

1 Saddle with shifting Pilch for Gentlemen or Ladies; 1 Small Hunting Saddle; Curb-Bridles; Snaffle Bridles; Hunting and Riding Whips; Patent Burners; Strong double soled and single soled Wellington Boots.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, September 11th, 1851.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

OLD Wine and Beer BOTTLES, in any quantity.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 24th October, 1851.

FOR SALE.
AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

A few Cases (each one dozen) of JACQUESSON'S FLEUR DE SILLERY CHAMPAGNE.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 30th March, 1852.

PERUVIAN GUANO,

IN quantities to suit purchasers, on sale at the Godowns of

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 31st March, 1852.

FOR SALE.
AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA, PORT, CLARET, and French BRANDY, from HENRY TAYNAM & Co., London.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, January 2d, 1852.

CARD.

EDWARD HALL,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER,
AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.
ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS, BISCUITS REFIRED, &c., &c., &c.

HOT CROSS BUNS,

WILL be made as usual, on GOOD FRIDAY, *April 9th*, 1852.

EDWARD HALL,
Baker.

Shanghai, 2d April, 1852.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HICKIE, BORMAN & Co.,
SHIP, AND INSURANCE BROKERS, CUSTOM-HOUSE, AND GENERAL FORWARDING AGENTS.
4 ORIENTAL PLACE, SOUTHAMPTON, AND 127 LEADEN HALL STREET, LONDON.

PACKAGES, PARCELS, &c., by the *Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Vessels* transhipped at SOUTHAMPTON into Steamers for AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c., or forwarded to any other part of the world. *Charges Moderate—Insurance Effected.*

W. E. AYER,
AUCTIONEER,
SHANGHAI.

H. FOGG & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS, for the cure of Scrofula and Mercurial Diseases, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Piles, Rheumatism, Scurvy, and Ulcers, a Purely Vegetable Medicine, beware of Counterfeiters.

The best Family Medicine now before the public.

It has been computed, that during the last twenty years, *three millions of persons have annually been benefited by the use of these Medicines*; a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. By their use the blood is restored to a pure and healthy state, freed from all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure. The afflicted have in *Moffat's Life Pills* and *Phœnix Bitters*, a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

The genuine of these medicines are now put up with a fine steel engraved wrapper and labels, and copy right secured according to the laws of the United States.

Prepared by W. B. MOFFAT, M.D., *New York.*
For sale by H. FOGG & Co., *Shanghai.*

NOTICE.

THE CAPTAIN and CONSIGNEES of the British Bark *GEELONG*, will not be responsible for any debts contracted by the CREW of said vessel while in port.

Shanghai, 2d April, 1852.

NOTICE.

THE CAPTAIN and CONSIGNEES of the Bark *KATHARINE SHARER*, will not be responsible for any debts contracted by the CREW, at this port.

Shanghai, 2d April, 1852.

R. MEREDITH,
HOUSE AND SHIP CARPENTER AND BUILDER.

IN returning thanks for the past favors so liberally bestowed on him, during his previous residence in Shanghae, begs to announce to the FOREIGN COMMUNITY and Merchant CAPTAINS, his resumption of his former business at this port, and assures those Gentlemen who may intrust him with their commands, that his best endeavors shall be exerted to give them every satisfaction.

Shanghae, 13th March, 1851.

N.B.—BLACKSMITH'S work and BELL-HANGING done.

N.-C. Herald Office's Advertisements.

JUST PUBLISHED
REMARKS
ON
RENDERING THE CHINESE WORD *MAN*, "BARBARIAN."
SHOWING
THAT THE CHINESE DO NOT CALL EUROPEANS BARBARIANS,
CONTRADICTED
WITH
REMARKS BY A CORRESPONDENT;
AND
STRICTURES BY Dr. MEDHURST.

Price, 25 cents each Pamphlet.

COMMANDER CRACROFT'S COURT-MARTIAL.—We give in this page the second and concluding evidence in the above court-martial. We should not have drawn so much upon our space and the patience of our readers in this case, but for the fact that Commander Cracroft has been the object of the slanderous and malicious attacks of a daily and a weekly metropolitan journal, professing to advocate the interests of the navy (both written for by the same person), and his character as an officer assailed in a most dastardly manner without either cause or reason. It has been alleged by the precious *gemini* in question that Commander Cracroft and his ship have been "puffed", to an inordinate extent, and without any desert on the part of either captain or ship. The evidence and the letters show what foundation such spiteful remarks have. The service and the public may now judge for themselves whether Captain Cracroft deserved the censure of the court that tried him, or the sneers of far off newspaper critics. In the former case the evidence too plainly proves that no human precaution could have saved the *Reward* from the Pratas shoal; and on the other hand the certificates read at the trial prove that anything which might have been said in the journals at home or in China of the valuable services rendered by Commander Cracroft or his ship, instead of "puffing" him actually fall far short of the real merits possessed by him and the services performed by the *Reward*. Look at the testimony borne to Commander Cracroft's talents and services by her Majesty's Minister in China,—by the Commander-in-chief,—by the Senior officer, Captain Massie,—by the British Consuls at Hongkong, and Amoy,—by the merchants of Hongkong,—by the Bishop of Victoria and the English missionary at Loochoo. Are they "puffs"? Are they the results of quackery and self laudation? Again, for the estimation of Commander Cracroft's character as an officer of experience, skill, judgment, perseverance, and fidelity, look to the testimony borne by Admirals Hyde Parker, Sir Francis Collier, and Sir Charles Napier—officers of the highest eminence in the service, and than whom there never were stricter officers upon discipline in the British or any other navy. In the opinion borne by these officers "puff"? Was "Hyde Parker" or "Francis Collier" forged, think you, Messieurs of Wellington-street and Shoe-lane, to documents concocted by Commander Cracroft or some friend to serve him?

We rejoice in being able to lay the foregoing facts before the service, feeling assured every officer will, if he possesses a generous mind unwarped by the besotting evil of corrupt motives and wilful intention to misrepresent, award Commander Cracroft a full acquittal of any blame in the loss of the *Reward*, and give that candid credit to his character which his meritorious deeds and honourable bearing so fully entitle him to.—*Portsmouth Times and Naval Gazette*, Nov. 29.

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES

DURING THE WEEK ENDING 1ST APRIL, 1852.

ALTHOUGH the past week has been wet and disagreeable, a reference to the accompanying table will show that the amount of rain fallen is closely equivalent to the mean amount fallen during the same week for the last three years. The crops look well, and the wet weather has produced a marked effect on the progress of vegetation.

TABLE
MEAN DAILY READINGS
OF
BAROMETER, ANEROID, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, & OMBROMETER.

March. Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Barometer. 1852	Mean of 3 years	Aneroid 1852	Thermometer. 1852	Mean of 3 years	Wind. 1852	1851	Rain 1852	Mean 3 years
26	F.	29.99	30.15	29.89	52.	52.	W. to S.	N.W.	0.00	0.01
27.	S.	30.18	30.25	30.08	51.5	53.	N.E.	N.W.	0.00	0.17
28.	S.	30.26	30.28	30.16	57.5	57.	S. to N.E.	N.E.	0.00	0.00
29.	M.	30.05	30.23	29.93	61.5	61.	S. to N.E.	S.E.	0.85	0.02
30.	Tu.	29.90	30.00	29.80	57.5	54.5	S.E. to N.E.	S.E.	0.75	0.36
31.	W.	30.08	30.05	30.00	55.	57.	N.W.	N.W.	0.70	0.48
April. 1	Th.	30.10	30.17	29.98	52.5	53.	S.E.	N.W.	0.09	0.09
Shanghae, 2nd April, 1852.				Mean	52.7	53.9			Total 1.47	1.16

THE
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

Shanghai, Saturday, April 3, 1852.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in Trinity Church, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.; and on Wednesdays, at 3 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. Wright, the *Sexton*.

JOHN HOBSON,
Chaplain.

NOTICE.—Public Worship is held in the new School-room, on the premises of the "London Missionary Society," every Sabbath, at half-past 9 A.M.

Shanghae, December 5th, 1850.

Advertisements received for insertion up to *Friday night* in each week.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, AND CONTRIBUTORS.

Contributions, duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will, at all times, receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

Anonymous communications, on matters of public policy, or general interest, will be thankfully received; it is, however, particularly requested, that such correspondents will abstain from all personalities.

We especially invite articles tending to develop the enlargement of our commerce, or the interest of our port.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

BIRTH.—At Shanghai, on the 24th March, the wife of J. Caldecott Smith, Esq., of a daughter.

BIRTH.—At Vernon Cottage, Shanghai, March 29th, the wife of Mr. J. W. Wright, of a son.

BIRTH.—At Shanghai, on the 31st March, the wife of J. Mackrill Smith, Esq., of a daughter.

LATEST DATES.

England,	Jan. 8.	Sydney,	Jan. 15.
Calcutta,	Feb. 17.	New Zealand,	Nov. 1.
Bombay,	Jan. 18.	Amoy,	Feb. 28.
Madras,	Jan. 14.	Hongkong,	Mar. 2.
Singapore,	Feb. 27.	Ningpo,	Mar. 26.
Penang,	Feb. 25.	New York,	Dec. 8.
Batavia,	Jan. 27.	San Francisco,	Dec. 28.
Manila,	Feb. 19.	Sdwich Islands,	Jan. —.

We understand that inquiries have been making by Americans from the Pacific at this port, relative to the fitness of Shanghai for a Steamer station between China and San Francisco. We are very glad that this is the case, and moreover, that the parties are satisfied that this port presents all the required facilities for such intercommunication between the Golden city of the Pacific and the first port in China.

The advantages to the mercantile community that must flow from the establishment of a line of powerful steamers between the port of San Francisco and this, must be incalculable. The indomitable energy and perseverance, by which the Californian Republic has been characterised, are well known to our readers, and it becomes of the utmost importance to the Merchants resident at this port, to afford every assistance in their power to carry out any enterprising undertaking, whether public or private, in favour of steam operations between the two Countries.

The best method of obtaining a cheap and permanent supply of Coal, is the great desideratum; and we are desirous of drawing the attention of those parties who are best informed on the subject to the consideration of it: whether it be most beneficial to the interests of parties, about to embark in the above enterprise, to obtain their Coal from Sydney, or Newcastle, or any other distant locality.

The increasing importance of the trade between this and Sydney—and Port Philip, which will undoubtedly receive extraordinary stimulus from the recent discoveries of Gold in so many parts of Australia, particularly near Port Philip, will naturally direct attention to obtain supplies from the South Seas—but it may be questioned whether, for a few years to come, the tonnage employed in the trade between this port and Australia, will be of sufficient amount to keep up a continuous supply of Coal for Steam purposes—setting aside the increasing demand for domestic purposes, which, so long as China Coal remains so dear, will be considerable.

We should think that Newcastle Coal might be supplied here at seven dollars per ton, reckoning its cost at Drs. 2 on board, and paying Drs. 5 freight, which we believe, is about the rate paid by the Peninsular and Oriental Company to Hongkong.

Seeing then, that large stoutly built ships might be employed in this carrying trade between England and this port—which would be able to secure a return freight of eight or nine dollars per ton, and that smaller cargoes might also be brought from Sydney hither—we trust that some enterprising Capitalists, will take measures to secure an ample supply of Coal at a Depôt at this port, upon any decisive step being taken, time enough to meet the exigencies of Steamers between this port and San Francisco.

We deem it of great importance to draw public attention thus early to this subject, in order to show our friends across the Pacific, that we are fully alive to the value of the interests involved, and that our merchants, we trust, are equally willing with themselves to promote the undertaking, by affording every aid they can command.

By the *Minna*, from Hongkong, we received a *China Mail* of 4th, and *Hongkong Register* of the 2d and 9th ultimo, and she also brought *Straits Times Extra*, of 27th February, with intelligence from England, to 8th January. Items of news are at foot. The *Shanghai* had arrived at Hongkong on the 8th ultimo, and was waiting to bring up the Mail. Lord Granville has been appointed to be H. M.'s Secretary of Foreign affairs. The *Home News*, January 8, gives the following tribute to Lord Palmerston:—

"Lord Palmerston carries with him into retirement the reputation of being an able, honourable, and industrious minister, whose chief failing was that he too often did more than his duty, and the primary cause of resignation merely the complication of entanglements consequent upon a too long and uninterrupted tenure of power. Change of air is sometimes the best and only remedy. It will probably prove of essential benefit to Lord Palmerston, should circumstances hereafter favour any ambition he may feel to resume office, and at present is likely not a little to enhance the vigour and restring the nerves of the Foreign office."

Rumoured Ministerial Changes.—Sir Jas. Graham, as First Lord of the Admiralty; the Duke of Newcastle, as President of the Board of Control; Sidney Herbert, as Pay-master of the Forces, with a seat in the Cabinet; and Mr. Gladstone, as President of the Board of Trade.—*Daily News*, Janv. 8.

The P. & O. Co.'s Steam-ship *Shanghai*, Captain Christian, arrived here this day having left Calcutta on the 17th instant, and Pinang the 25th.

By this opportunity we have received intelligence from Europe to January 8th. The following form the leading items of news.

Louis Napoleon has been elected for 10 years.
France is quiet.
Admiral George Barker is dead.
The *City of Washington* has been destroyed by fire.—The *Amazon*, steamer, was burned with 160 persons on board—only 20 saved.

Loss of the "Amazon."—The water tender on board the *Amazon*, who was saved, has just reached Southampton. He states that the chief and fourth engineer went the rounds of the engine room after midnight on Saturday, and found every thing right; within a quarter of an hour after the water tender saw bits of something on fire fall into the engine room; he had only just time to get assistance before he was driven out of the engine room, owing to the intensity of the heat arising from the fire. He describes the fire as most rapid and intense. He is confident that many of those forward never could have got out of their beds before the fire overtook them; he only recollected distinguishing Captain Symons and Mr. Roberts, the first officer, amongst those whose perished.

France.—Result of the Election.—The final result of the poll on the *plebiscite* was presented to the President of the Republic on the 31st ulto., by the Consultative Commission. It is as follows:—

Number of voters,	8,116,773
Ayes,	7,539,216
Noes,	640,737
Votes annulled as irregular,	36,620

A decree to this effect was ordered to be placarded in all the communes of the Republic.

The new Constitution admits two Assemblies—a Senate and a Legislative Corps. The Senate will be composed, at first of 80 members, all named by the President. The number of senators may be increased to 4a many as 120, by means of successive nominations, at the will of the President. The functions of senator are gratuitous; nevertheless, in certain cases, and for certain purposes, the President will be authorised to dispose of a sum either by way of retiring pension or indemnity, at his pleasure, for the benefit of any member of the Senate; the said sum in no case to be more than 20,000f. of annual allowance.

The Legislative Corps will be composed of as many members as there are communal arrondissements in the Republic.

The Legislative Corps will be elected for five years, at the end of which it will be entirely renewed. The President will always have the right of dissolving the Legislative body. In such case new elections will take place, but the President will not be obliged to convoke the new Legislative Chamber before an interval of six months.

The Legislative Corps will discuss and vote the laws. In principle, the sittings will be public; but restricted. The number of strangers admitted to these sittings will not be much more than 50. The journals are not to publish the debates; a summary of each will be drawn up, and published officially in the *Moniteur*, which the journals may transfer to their columns.

A private letter from Paris, says, that a grand state review of all the troops there is in preparation, and that it is supposed they will nominate Louis Bonaparte Emperor by acclamation. He will then be the choice of the military force which governs France, and reign by the best of all possible titles, the will of half a million of regular troops.

Washington, *Dec.* 24, 9 A.M.—"The Capital is in flames. The fire was discovered about daylight this morning. Already the valuable library of Congress is destroyed. Weather cold and frosty, water scarce, and impossible to use engines."

The Kossuth mania continued unabated. He was about to visit Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and probably Cincinnati. The *New York Tribune* sums up the contributions to Kossuth, during his stay at New York, at 11,590 dollars 92 cents. In addition, he had received a present of 500 acres of land from Mr. O'Reilly, a great number of books, maps, and other things from different persons, three gold rings, several beautifully worked purses, a number of portraits, and a casket containing two bullets, one used at the battle of Bunker's-hill, and the other at the battle of New Orleans, as well as a lock of hair of Washington, and Jefferson.—*Straits Times Extra*, Feby. 27.

Calcutta.—The *Kelso*, a ship lately arrived from China, took fire on Saturday evening, and after burning all night was towed on shore at Howrah by the Harbour Master's boats yesterday morning still burning. The crews of the surrounding vessels, did all in their power, but we hear that nothing on board was saved. We have not heard of any loss of life or serious accident. The fire was exceedingly beautiful a little before day-light, illuminating the whole harbour and shipping, and reminding the spectators of some well known pictures of scaffights.—*Englishman*, Janv. 31.

A private letter says,—

"The town of Rangoon was burnt down on the 21st instant by order of the Governor. Cholera is raging to a fearful extent among the troops who have been strongly reinforced since my last. The British subjects who did not avail themselves of the opportunity to proceed to Maulmain are faring very badly. They have been sent to occupy a village above Rangoon, in order to secure them as prisoners in case war takes place. Batteries are being erected at Rangoon and other towns to mount guns upon, and the Burmese say that if they are driven from one they will fight at the other—in fact that they will contest every inch of ground.

"The Str. *Hermes* came in on the 26th instant with the Commodore and Captain Latter on board. It appears that they did not see the Governor General, but it is said that in five days hence the despatches will be received. The *Hermes* on the 27th proceeded to Cape Negrais to effect the blockade, and the *Fox* proceeded to take up her position off the Bassein Creek more strictly to enforce the blockade, as it was told the Commodore that communication with Rangoon from British provinces was being still carried on by the various creeks. Her position enables him to intercept every boat that enters or goes out, and 3 boats have already been seized which came from Martaban through the Maulmain river. The *Tenasserim* which arrived here on the 29th is anchored off the mouth to protect or guard the King of Ava's ship.

"The Commodore has come to the knowledge that muskets and powder are being sold by the Maulmain merchants to the Burmese at Martaban and appears to be in a rage with the Maulmain officials, as also with your local press for some strictures passed on his conduct.

"Since the above, the H. C. Str. *Fire Queen* arrived from Rangoon which she left on the 1st inst., to which port she was sent from Calcutta with despatches from the Governor General. By her we received information which is likely to disturb the equanimity of the peaceful Governor General.

"The steamer *Fire Queen*, after delivering her despatches on board, was directed to take the *Fox* in tow immediately and proceed to Rangoon. On passing the first stockade the Burmese opened a smart fire upon the vessels, and the Commodore only returned it on learning that one of his men, who was sitting in the gig towing astern, had his right leg shattered below the knee, which was of course immediately amputated. The broadsides of the *Fox* in round shot and shell soon silenced the Burmese battery, and the gunners took to the jungles. In proceeding up, another stockade opened fire, but it was before the vessels came up to, and after they had passed it, but they were not valiant enough to do it when the vessels were before it. The *Fox* then anchored below the Hastings' sand, and a flag of truce with a letter and Captain Latter and Mr. Edwards were to be sent yesterday to the Shoay-doon-woon. It is very possible that our offer of peace will be interpreted into fear, and thus flatter the arrogance of the Shoay-doon-woon to hurry on war.

"In order, however, to be prepared for any contingencies, Cachar has been put in a state of defence; troops are to be thrown into Arracan to stop any irruptions of the Burmese, and Maulmain is to be immediately garrisoned with a large army, to be supplied by the Madras government, particulars of which will be seen in the extracts we have made from the Calcutta papers received per *Fire Queen*."—*Maulmain Times*, Feby. 3.

THE INTERIOR OF CHINA—No. 2.

To the Editor of the

"North-China Herald."

My dear Mr. Editor,—You will be struck with the many expedients for obtaining *manure* for the extensive fields, to which necessity has given rise. Along these canals, as well as in other places, you will observe what to you may be a novel mode of obtaining mud from the beds of the streams. The contrivance consists of a couple of shallow baskets, about three feet by two, fitting together like bivalve shells, to which are connected a pair of bamboo poles serving as handles for the nippers, and the mud is grasped between the baskets, and hauled on board, in nearly the same manner as conchs are nipped and hauled up about the Bahama islands. At the present spring season of the year, you will observe many boats engaged in this operation; and also many people employed along the banks of the canals, rivers and lakes, throwing the mud from under the marginal waters, into pits on the banks, to be removed from these at convenience over the myriads of acres in cultivation. This kind of compost for lands is much cheaper, and pleasanter for the lands than that brought by hundreds of boats from each of the populous cities, and almost everywhere diffusing unpleasant effluvia over the surrounding atmosphere.

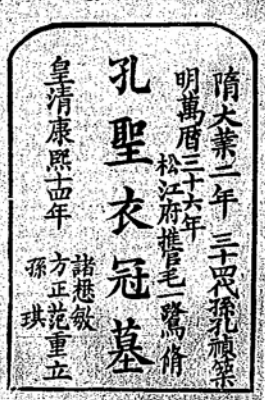
In the course of your first day out you will also pass, upon the banks of the streams many small villages of *booths*, or *straw-houses*: these are, however in some respects better than the apologies for brick houses, sometimes met with, through which the rains beat and the winds blow. They moreover have the advantage in point of cleanliness, — as they never become ancient: they will only endure two or three years without repair, and two or three more afterward. Though the Irish peasant be miserable, he has the advantage of the Chinese in the point of cleanliness.

The number of *bridges* you have to pass by or under will often occasion surprise. At a distant day there must have been a great outlay of money and labor upon these structures. Though none of them can compare with *Trajan's* great bridge over the *Danube*, — which had twenty piers of 150 feet high, 170 feet apart—and a width of 60 feet—yet for *such* a neighborhood they are respectable bridges; and you will often wish that a few of them could be brought out of the country, where the grass is growing over them, and placed across the *Yáng-king-páng* at Shanghai, to facilitate the intercourse between the French and British possessions on the South and North sides of that channel. Many of them are built of granite, with well-turned arches. Some have slabs of granite stretched over piers thirty feet high, that are thirty feet asunder. These slabs are generally laid two or three side by side—and are over a foot thick and a yard wide. When you look at the bridge called "*Wan-sei-djaw*" 萬壽橋 you will feel inclined to think that were it not for the frequent inundations produced by high winds and tides, disturbing its foundations, it might, as its name imports, last "*a myriad years.*"

Is that a smoke-house for bacon, on the banks of the stream? you will feel inclined to ask; but your Chinese friends will tell you, no! it is a *limekiln*. Don't you see the heaps of stone brought from the hill called *Quán-yin-shán*, near *Sú-chau*, and don't you see the piles of *rice-straw* with which they burn it into lime. Our country honors no god more generally than the goddess *Quán-yin*, from whom the limestone hill derives a name. *Entre-nous*, monsr. l'Editeur, l'Italie n'honore pas *la Vierge* plus généralement que la Chine ta *Quán-yin*.

Is'nt that like the spire of a cathedral just ahead! would be no inappropriate exclamation, as the pagoda of the city of *Tshing-poo* 青浦 heaves in sight: and as you approach and examine the city walls, and mark its defences, you will feel sorry that so much brick and mortar has been so jdly expended. Forty thousand human beings, with souls in their bodies, live inside; and they know nothing of the nature and attributes of the true God, except as an occasional flash comes athwart the gloom. Shanghai, it is true, now and then, sends a message of mercy to them; and the people hear of Christ Jesus and the resurrection,—and that his mission to earth was one of mercy—even the salvation of *the world*. Not many months ago *two* men from the Churches of England and America ventured *within* the walls, and even upon the same platform with the *gods* of this people, lashed *their* utter worthlessness: and told of *one* who had power and might, and who *could* succour, and *would* receive all who might come to him. Delivering their verbal message, they distributed their printed pages, along the crowded streets, and took their departure, lamenting that the *whole* country was not a fair field for *untrammelled* operation. On the way home they stopped at a small town, and after a talk to the people, in which they exhorted them to the worship of *Teën-chú*, 天主 the Lord of Heaven; an honest fellow came forward at the close, and enquired of them, "Is *Teën-chú* (the Lord of Heaven) a man or a woman." "How can you ask such a question?" said the men; "because in a *Teën-chú* temple not far from here," said he, "there are a man and a woman, and we know not which of them is *Teën-chú*." *Two* images in *one* church had placed the poor fellow in a quandary. If there had been but *one*, he would have known at once that that one ought to be worshipped!

On their way home these two friends paid a visit to the *tomb* of the *cap* and *clothes* of the most holy sage *Kung* (latinized Confucius). These precious relics, are deposited in a handsome mound, over which there is a marble about 6 feet high by 2½ broad, stating that it is the tomb of the clothes and cap of the holy sage *Koong*; that the monument was erected in the 2d year of the Emperor *Ta Neeh* of the *Suy* Dynasty (A. D. 606) by *Kung-chin*, a descendant of the sage of the 34th generation: that it was repaired by *Mo-yih-loo*, the *Tuy-quán* of *Sung-keang-fú*, in the 36th year of the Emperor *Wan-leih* of the *Ming Dynasty*; (A. D. 1609) and was further fixed up by Messrs. *Chu*, *Fong* and *Sun*, in the 14th year of the Emperor *Kang-hi* of the Imperial *Tsing* Dynasty, (in A. D. 1676). Below you have a copy of the tablet itself:—



Excuse this digression about a cap and some *small* clothes belonging to a great man. I couldn't help thinking what a capital speculation Barnum would make of these *relics* if he had them in the United States, and could take them over to the old world; it would be no *trivial* sum that he would make, out of those who venerate antiquities.

It is only two P.M. by your watch, and you must not grow weary of looking hither and thither. Here we are close up to the walls of *Tshing-poo* on the right; and a few feet there on the left hand stands the seven-storied square pagoda. It is outside of the city, and on the Western side of the moat. The circuit of the city wall is twelve *lee*,—about the same extent as the city of Shanghai; but for want of trade, it is by no means so important or populous a place. You would like to transfer the fine *canal* around the walls to Shanghai, for it is over a hundred feet wide. In such hail and rain, snow and sleet, its sombre walls have little within to invite your stay, so I'll take you along westerly, on a stream nearly a hundred yards in width with nice clean water, which you can quaff without the necessity of precipitating the mud by means of alum.

By half-past four o'clock I'll show you the town called *Chú-kiá-kok* 朱家角 or what was once, as its name imports, the "*corner of the Chú family.*" From being once a small *angle*, it has now grown nearly into a large town. Though not walled, yet from its advantageous position, with streams penetrating in every direction, it is a more populous and busy place than *Tshing-poo*, numbering probably over 30,000 people. This town is so situated that it comes under the government of two provinces—those of *Chè-kiáng* and *Keáng-nán*: it is furthermore under the government of *three Foo* magistrates,—those of *Sung-keang*, *Suchau* and *Kiahing*, and is under no less than *seven Heën* magistrates. On this account it becomes a capital nest for the thieves and pirates of the surrounding neighborhood and lakes, who, when pursued by one magistrate, flee to the jurisdiction of another. It affords protection, however, to people engaged in an honest trade, and is a convenient resting-place to those boats bound westwardly and northwardly, who fear to enter at night upon the *Lakes*, which lie only ten *lee* distant to the northwest. These lakes are so infested with pirates that the trading-boats dare not venture out upon them at night. You will pass under a splendid granite bridge of five arches, into the midst of this populous town, and take up your position for the night amongst a crowd of lively people. Your boatmen will deserve your thanks if they bring you to this place in a day,—for you will now be 138 *lee* from Shanghai,—and that is a pretty good day's work at sculling.

If the weather be fine you may stroll through the streets and see what you can; but if you have had a rainy day, you had better keep closely housed in your own boat and not allow the people to suspect that any thing *like a barbarian* is in their midst. A few glances through your windows will give you a slight acquaintance with the sort of people in whose midst you are: and perhaps some eloquent individual in a neighboring boat will entertain you for an hour or two by a dialogue with your boat-captain, discussing the various merits and demerits of passing travellers. This you will enjoy highly, particularly if you have *a taste for the tones*. You can give your undivided attention, too, to the varied modulations of the voice in speaking the dialect of the place—notice wherein it differs from you own particular *patois*, and come away a wiser, if not a better man, by what you have heard. Should your patois be that of the Shanghai people, you will find it here at a discount.

Don't be alarmed when you hear a stentorian voice demanding *fourteen* large cash for looking after the thieves. The amount is only *a cent*; and after that is done you will be at liberty either to take off *only* your queue, and lie down comfortably for the night under your quilt, or follow the example of your Chinese friends—who do just exactly the opposite when they retire.

Should you get thus far unmolested the first day of your trip; *you* will lie down with profound gratitude for the privilege of accompanying your correspondent,

O. P. Q.

PIRACIES, RIOTS, AND LYNCH LAW AT NINGPO.

(*From* Dr. Macgowan's *Note Book.*)

(*Continued from No. 87.*)

Of all the disasters, which the Ningpo authorities have been called to encounter, within the past few months, none filled them with greater apprehension than the prospect which was held out of a grave collision with France, supposed to be impending in consequence of riots at Chusan, in which Roman Catholics severely suffered, and which led to the desecration of the tomb of M. Levolasia, late Bishop of the province of Chehkiang. M. Montigny, the able and energetic Consul of France at Shanghai, was sent for in great haste, by

* We believe this to be an error, and that the Capitol not the Capital, is meant.—*Ed. N.-C.H.*

the mitred shepherd of the scattered and unlucky flock, and he lost no time in making a personal investigation into the circumstances of the case, and as these are of general interest they shall be briefly narrated. The injuries of which the native Christians at Chusan complained, have been stated in general terms above. On the other hand the pagan population accuse the neophytes of banding together under foreign protection, for the perpetration of a series of outrages upon society at large. These difficulties appear to have originated in the seizure of many of their temples, which were converted into Romish Chapels. Probably the success which attended the first audacious robbery of this kind, so far encouraged one party, and disheartened the other as to render subsequent spoliations a matter of course; and for which there could be no redress. As it will be necessary to a correct understanding of the Chusan troubles, to describe this bold adventure, the following account is given, which having been published in the Hongkong government paper, and derived from official documents, will not have its accuracy called in question:—

"Père F. X. Danicourt, Apostolic Missionary of Ningpo, [now Bishop of Chehkiang,] figured as principal in an affair which took place on the 15th of August, about 40 *le* from Tinghai, the Capital of Chusan. It appears that some native Roman Catholic converts, who had an interest in one of the temples were desirous of turning it into a Catholic Chapel, in opposition to a majority of the persons to whom it belonged. From words, the disputants came to blows, in which the converts had the worst of it, and two of their number after being severely beaten, were handed over to the magistrate of Tinghai. As soon as M. Danicourt received news of their imprisonment, he went to the Toutai of Ningpo and insisted on their liberation, and that their opponents should be apprehended and punished. His demand not being attended to M. Danicourt, hired a Portuguese lorcha No. 21, and with about thirty volunteers from the other lorchas in port, sailed to Chusan. The natives frightened at seeing so many armed foreigners, deserted their houses, and made off towards the hills, but six or seven were overtaken and carried to Ningpo in chains."—(vide *China Mail*, September 28th, 1848.)

This picturesque island is diversified by numerous lofty hills, and small intervening vallies, which open towards the sea, and are so flat as to appear to be almost on a level with it. The inhabitants who are congregated on these plains, in small villages and hamlets, have selected the most beautiful prospects as sites for the temples which their piety has erected to the lares, penates, or to some god of the Budhist Pantheon, and which always serve by their appearance to enliven, if not to beautify the landscape. Some are situated in copses, at the passes, others are concealed in dense foliage at the entrance of glens, and one is always found in the centre of each valley surrounded by graceful bamboos and majestic camphor trees. They are used more for recreation than for devotion, within their walls all the Thespian exhibitions take place, and as these are open and free to all, they are places of great resort on festive occasions for families far and near. When unemployed for purposes of worship or amusement, these utilitarians turn them into work-shops, where handicrafts, which the people cannot conveniently carry on in their small dwellings, are pursued. Oftener they are used as places for storing away water-wheels and other large implements of husbandry. But all of them, are found useful as places of rest and shelter, some indeed appear to have been erected at the wayside for this express purpose, hence justice Gutzlaff (they were all under the jurisdiction of the quondam Missionary when he was police magistrate at Chusan,) used to designate them "Chapels of ease." All these temples are common property, erected by subscriptions of the neighborhood generally, and although in a few cases they may have been mainly erected by several of the wealthiest families, yet even in these, the whole populace possess more or less right to the building and land, and none of them can be justly appropriated to other uses than those for which they were designed, except by a consent nearly or quite unanimous. One of the best temples fell into the hands of the Roman Catholics in the manner described in the *Mail*. It is not easy for the uninitiated to ascertain whether the adherents of this unscrupulous sect were instructed to imitate their apostolic father or not, but this much is clear, the example furnished, was not lost upon them. The cupidity of priest, or people, or both led them to intrigue and scheme for the possession of other choice temples. Some of the people seemed at times stiff-necked and mulish, their heathen prejudices making them loth to part with objects entwined around their earliest and fondest recollections, but fear so far predominated, that none presumed to resist the aggressions. They knew that the power which would be arrayed against them, was greater than that of their authorities and that these had been already bearded and bullied by the Christian party, how then could they, poor villagers, have the temerity to interfere.

Both officers and people were from time to time intimidated by intimations respecting the power of France; and a duped as to contribute to the same end. Reliance, however, was mainly placed upon the zeal, and devotion of lorcha men, those faithful sons of mother Church, who are,—

> "Of such as do build their faith upon,
> The holy text of pike and gun,
> That prove their doctrine orthodox
> By apostolic blows and knocks."

In this manner the papal form of Christianity has been propagated in Chusan, and with such rapidity, that in all probability ten years will suffice to bring that beautiful island under the dominion of the Holy see. Violence has been resorted to only in extreme cases; the course adopted by the very reverend, or right reverend, (I forget which,) M. Retord in *Tungking* appears to have been pursued in Chusan. That worthy prelate tells us with what happy results he distributed beads, crosses, and medals amongst the natives in his district whose importunate entreaties for these meretricious gewgaws were tiresome to him. The more showy medals and crosses he offered as premiums to any who would bring in a convert from idolatry. Father Retord informs us how he managed in the general distribution of such articles:—

"I often become very displeased, I raise the tone of my voice; I assume a repulsive air; then they become silent; but if, unfortunately, they perceive that I am suppressing a smile, [how could he help laughing?] they presently return to the charge, and I cannot dismiss them until after having found in the bottom of my box some old medals, which I give them, and which they receive with inexpressible contentment and joy."

The medals here spoken of, are doubtless like those bestowed upon the Ningpo and Chusan Christians, and what, are probably termed in eclesiastical parlance, "Medals of the Immaculate Conception," and which, apart from the superstitious and idolatrous ideas connected with them, are prized for cabalistic powers supposed to reside in the foreign writing and figures which they contain. Our Tungking divine, assures us, that by his measures "the greatest sinners suffered themselves to be caught in his net." There may be a little exaggeration here, but I can vouch for the literal accuracy of such a statement, were it made respecting our native Roman Catholic brethren at Chusan. Each chapel became a very cave of Adullam, "every one that was in distress, and every one that was in debt, and every one that was discontented gathered there." The Chinese are fond of forming themselves into small societies, the members of which are sworn friends, and no one of whom can be offended with impunity, thus, they frequently set law and justice at defiance. Connection with a rising sect, of such power was eagerly sought, by men who felt the restraints of their families and of the laws to be irksome. Were any entangled in broils with their own or other clans, or concerned in lawsuits, or implicated in crime? the ready way of escape was, to join a society which enjoyed the protection of a foreign flag, and the members of which were free from molestation unless their spiritual fathers, took cognizance of their misdemeanors; and it was well known, that, whatever tended to reduce pagan power, or to extend papal influence, would be regarded with favor, and that the means sanctified the end. Had these neophytes confined their attacks to the religion of their confrères, and been content with seizing temples, and land set apart for religious purposes, the people would have looked on with comparative indifference, but such was far from being the case: instances of injustice inflicted on the heathen, were of frequent occurrence and the only redress afforded, the only way to preserve peace and property was to join the apostolic party. A Roman Catholic at Chusan, frankly confessed to an English visitor lately there, that he had joined them to avoid the payment of a debt, which the native bystanders all assented to. The fact should not be concealed that Popery, in this part of China at least, is virtually an *imperium in imperio*; its adherents are no farther under the jurisdiction of the native authorities, than comports with the pleasure of his lordship, the vicar apostolic of the province of Chehkiang. The mandarins are not ashamed to acknowledge their inability to cope with foreign priestly power; an illustration of this was given not long since, by a district magistrate, who described the manner in which the sacerdotal occupants of a temple at Chinhai, were induced to quit their premises by the worshippers of Mary. The description was not verbal and is more susceptible of explanation by the pencil than the pen. His worship, sustained by his left pedal extremity threw the other forward with spasmodic violence, evidently meaning to intimate that the process was what is familiarly called kicking out of doors. Whether this is to be taken in a literal or figurative signification is uncertain. Corroborative of the former supposition, may be cited, the proceedings at Chusan from the episcopal invasion already described, up to the latest dates, but as the Chinhai temple is said to have been in the possession of priestess and nuns, it is more in accordance with propriety and delicacy brought in with beads and crucifixes and the prospect of oppressing with impunity, and wh[...]ith those who were put to the right about, in the manner described, the new religion increased rapidly and multiplied its chapels as occasion required, no less than thirteen pagan temples have already been converted into mass-houses. The principal of these are,—

> The Temple of Rising Goodness.
> Little Cavern Monastery.
> Flower Peak Temple.
> Forest Family Temple.
> White Spring Hall.
> Eternal Succour Monastery.
> Great Tranquil Convent.
> Duke Twin Lion Shrine.

Hall of the Liwei-wei Pass Pagoda.

New names were no doubt bestowed on these, probably on the occasion of the baptizing of the bells, for that apostolical ceremony could hardly have been omitted, if bells had formed any part of the spoils.

Let it not be supposed that these arbitrary proceedings were an unmitigated evil to the natives of Chusan: to say nothing of the sublime and purifying doctrines of the Christian faith, which are blended with Romanism, all of which are new to this people; but, merely regarding those points wherein Popery, and Budhism bear a close resemblance, it will be seen, that the changes have been improvements, highly conducive to the fine arts, and thus favorable to a higher civilization. The imposing paraphernalia of the new worship as a whole, is far better adapted to strike the senses, than the puerile ceremonies of the effete system. It is true that both propose to propitiate high Heaven with the incense of pastiles, but the fragrance of the Christian, so far transcends that of the Pagan service, that, to the olfactories of corporeal intelligencies at least, the former is infinitely more acceptable. In like manner the rosary, the bell, the lighted taper, the multiplied genuflexions, the tonsure, the purgatory and services for deliverances from thence, with a host of other things, common to both sects, indicate a marked superiority, showing that the taste of the West has made decided improvements on the superstitious mummeries of the East. It is in the equivocal virtue of celibacy alone, that the model does not exceed the original. As regards the aids to devotion employed which disfigured the old temples, compared with those which adorn the new, it is hardly necessary to speak, the dull natives themselves fully appreciate the difference. Instead of a grim image of Budha, of the rudest style of art, you see a representation of Jesus, which if not a *chef d'œuvre*, yet cannot be regarded without emotion. Instead of an uncouth figure of the Goddess of Mercy or the Queen of Heaven in a dirty shrine, you meet pictures of Mary, or of some other saint, elegantly engraved and splendidly colored.

A good madonna, indeed, rarely fails to captivate a Chinese, man or woman. The superiority of Romanism over Budhism, obvious, alike, in points where they agree as well as in those wherein they differ, is too palpable, to escape observation, and it is only necessary to pursue judicious measures in order to attach these idolaters, to the self styled infallible church, into which they will readily enter by "fits of easy transition."

The measures pursued at Chusan for the propagation of the faith, though rather exceptionable in some respects, were attended with the desired results; patience, only was necessary to secure the ascendancy of foreign priest-craft throughout the island, but impetuosity, insolence, and presumption, so characterised the proceedings of some of the native Christians recently, that, the people rose, and declared that Christianity should be exterminated. The immediate occasion of the Chusan riots was the desecration of the tomb of a Budhist saint, a brief narration of which was given by an intelligent native of the island, in a letter addressed to a friend at Ningpo. The writer, after adverting to the fact, that ever-since the establishment of the "Lord of Heaven's" religion at Chusan, there had been crowding into it, some of the most lawless of the inhabitants, who relying on the powerful influence of the sect, were guilty of getting up false accusations against innocent people, usurping their fields, gardens, and the like, he says,—

"There is in the country, to the West of the city, the Monastery of Rising Goodness, in the garden of which stood the tomb of a good priest, who was interred above two hundred years since. The body had been placed in a great water-jar closely covered, and over all a stone pagoda was erected. The Roman Catholics tore down the pagoda for building materials and exposed the jar, whereupon the priest appeared sitting just as he was placed two hundred years ago, not altered in the least!! Observing this they prepared a frame on which to burn the body, but as soon as they touched the jar, the priest vanished in a dark vapor! he became invisible and nothing was left but some dust! The villagers were startled at this great spiritual occurrence, and were thereby greatly incensed against the Lord of Heaven's folks. The people of every valley assembled, forced themselves into the chapels, and houses of these bad persons, destroying every thing they could not take away, and pulling down or burning several houses. The money and things found were used for defraying expenses, and they made clean work of it, but [...]y attacked the bad amongst the Lord of Heaven sect. It has been bruited about write this to beg you will condescend to give me early information about it, that I may make off with my family."

The writer of the above also says, that he thinks the bishop was not aware of the wrongs which his followers had inflicted, although the number of those who have suffered cannot be numbered.

His statement regarding the preservation of the old priest's body, and its sudden disappearance, perfectly accords with well known facts. Light and moisture having been excluded from the jar for a long period, the corpse returned to dust *in situ*, retaining its original appearance until disturbed. In like manner the sacred *Ibis*, which enclosed in jars and entombed in Egyptian catacombs, is found apparently unaltered until disturbed, when it crumbles into an impalpable powder. The phenomenon naturally excited astonishment and awe, and the place became invested with a sacred character, just as tombs in the West have been, owing to some marvel connected with dead saints' bones. Feelings of wonder, gradually gave place to angry passions amongst the populace, whose resentment at the desecration could not be repressed. They had long submitted to injustice and oppression from the authors of this outrage, but a fear of incurring the displeasure of foreigners, whose power they had learned to dread, caused them, as they expressed it, to "swallow their indignation." Hence, no small provocation could have stimulated them to acts of violence, nor could they have deliberately gone to the extent they did, for slight causes. They proceeded to the tomb of M. Levoissia, late bishop of Chehkiang, demolished it and exposed and tore the coverings off the corpse. The inhabitants of the villages rose, almost *en masse* and violently expelled the Roman Catholics from their borders, destroyed their furniture or seized it to defray the expenses of the turn out, and did not spare the temples which had been converted into chapels.

For some time, no member of the now proscribed sect dared to appear in public, large numbers quitted the island. Here, too, the mob showed moderation; clearly distinguishing in their attacks upon chapels, between those which had been wrung from them, and those which had been erected by the Romanists. This time, the bishop, instead of taking the matter in hand himself, sent for the French Consul from Shanghai. By the time M. Montigny arrived, the authorities were impressed with the heinous nature of the offence, so that they were prepared to make any concessions to avert Christian vengeance. They soon decided to acquiesce, with the mere show of reluctance to almost anything. The pirates and the salt rioters caused them so much distress that they were now anxious for peace, everywhere, at any price; —above all at Chusan, and with the foreigners.

Conferences were accordingly held at Tinghai, at which, were present the French Consul of Shanghai and Ningpo, the French Roman Catholic Bishop of Chehkiang, the Deputy of the Governor of the Province, and the Magistrate of Chusan; the result of which may be gathered from the following proclamations:—

"*Wang*, the Magistrate, after stating that the aforenamed officials had deliberated respecting the altercations between the people and the Roman Catholics, orders that "every thing which had been taken from the latter should be restored, that recompense should be made for property destroyed, and that they should be allowed to return to their homes without molestation. If there should still be disturbances, then you people are to inform against them, bringing evidence, but you are not to harbor resentment regarding former disputes. It behoves me quickly to issue this proclamation requiring you gentry, leaders, and constables, to make a careful investigation respecting the loss and damage sustained by the Roman Catholics, and while you are to omit nothing, you are also to see that there be no unfounded or exaggerated returns, such things should not escape the eyes and ears of the neighborhood. If any needlessly quarrel with them, bring the offenders before me for trial. You must act justly.""

This proclamation occasioned no small discontent amongst the people, who, conscious of their power and the justice of their cause, were not disposed to see their rights bartered away by such summary proceedings. It became necessary then, to make other arrangements, which were soon after made public by the Prefect in the following proclamation:—

"Whereas; the riots which in violation of the laws led to the destruction of property, to fighting and plundering, have been owing to injuries inflicted on the people of *Tsz'wi* by the Roman Catholics, and, the propagators of this religion and its adherents being excessively covetous and perverse, compelling the people to swallow their anger, so that these could no longer restrain their resentment, but made disturbances, therefore, there shall be no unnecessary rigor in their punishment. Now, I have conferred with the French Consul in the matter, and it has been decided that the Rising Goodness Monastery, the Great Tranquil Nunnery, the Pagoda Hall, Twin Lion Shrine, and the Eternal Succour Temple, shall be returned to the people. The disorderly and wicked members of the sect of the Lord of Heaven shall be punished sufficiently to show you that I am just, and am anxious to tranquillise your minds. But, after all, lest ignorant villagers should think that forming mobs, pillaging and destroying property, is no great matter, and thus cause themselves to fall into the meshes of the law, I hereby issue this stringent prohibition business, to keep the laws, to pacify your clans, and harmonise the neighborhood, that unitedly you may enjoy the pleasures of peaceful happiness. If you should again receive insult and injury, you are to inform against them truthfully; if you again riot and fight, you shall surely be apprehended and punished without forbearance.""

(To be concluded next week.)

The Army of the Chinese Empire: its two great divisions, the Bannermen or National Guard, and the Green Standard or Provincial Troops; their organization, locations, pay, condition, &c.

By T. F. Wade.

(From the Chinese Repository.)

(Continued from No. 86.)

Referring to the avowed object of this article, viz., an examination of the numbers and expense of the Chinese army, it must be admitted that it has been diffuse in details of comparatively minor importance. These, with some exceptions regarding the promotion of officers, are now nearly exhausted, and little remains to be said of the Banner forces, as the duties of the local garrisons scarcely require remark. It must be observed, however, of the *tútung* of Cháng-kiá k'au, or Kalgan, that he is also *tútung* over nomads of the Chahar and other tribes. The Chahar alone seem to be regularly organized as a military body, on the model of the metropolitan corp, most of whom it has a class of soldiers to represent. The numbers of these are pretty evenly proportioned to the Eight Banners under which the Chahar are ranged, a slight preponderance existing in favor of the 3 superior. A *fú-tútung* commands the remaining officers, who, the *tsoling* excepted, are in exact proportion to the Banners. The Inquiry returns no troops to the remaining tribes, and they were therefore excluded from the Table p. 315; but they are administered, under the *tútung*, by *tsoling* who were, in 1812, 67, —viz., of the Kharchin nomads 7, Orat 3, Sumits and Isuth 1, Mau-mingan 4, Kalkas 3, Bargou 15, Old Eluths 18, and 6 of the new, or Eluths reclaimed since 1754; all distinguished as belonging to the Chahar country. There is at Chahar also a large quasi-military establishment for the care of the oxen and sheep of the pastures, 40 droves of the former amounting to 12,000 head, and 140 flocks containing 154,000 sheep, are under 1 *tsungkwán*, 1 *siáu tsung kwán*, 2 *fú-tsungkwán*, 6 *kiehling*, 12 *weishú*, *kiehling*, 21 *fanyü*, 28 *kiáu-ki-kiáu*, 154 *hú-kiun kiáu*, and 180 *muh-cháng*, 180 *muh-fú*, with 24 *piktihshi*, officers, and 313 *hú-kiun*, and 1080 *muhting* or herdsmen. At Shang-tu-tapu-sun Nor, 300 camels, 500 stallions, and 500 geldings are bred; the officers are 1 *tsung-kwán*, 5 *yihchang*, 1 *siáu tsungkwán*, 3 *fánggü*, 2 *hiáu-ki kiáu*, 12 *hákiun kiáu*, 200 *muhchdug*, 200 *muh-fú*; the men, 340 *hákinn* and 1455 *muhting*.

The garrison at Jeh-ho, or Hot Stream, supplies the subordinate post of Kara-hotuu, the strength of which I can not determine; the hunting establishments at Muhlán are also under its *tútung's* command (v. note, p. 276); he is charged, too, with the superintendence of the nomads of Peh kau, Tátaz' kau, Santso tah, and Hurun hota. His reports regarding them are addressed not to the Board of War, but to the Colonial Office, (which appoints 1 *tsungkwán*, 1 *fúkwán*, (4a), 1 *tsánling*, 2 *tsoling*, and 2 *hiáu-ki kiáu*, to administer their affairs. Eluths of Tashtava, ranged under one Bordered Yellow Banner in charge of 2 *tsoling*, are also under the Jeh-ho *tútung*. The *tsungkwán* of the Talikangai pastures, where 500 horses and 300 camels are reared, is likewise his subordinate; he has under him 4 *yihchang*, 1 *siáu tsungkwán*, 1 *fánggü*, 1 *hiáu-ki kiáu*, 3 *hákiun kiáu*, 128 *muhchdug*, 128 *muh-fú*, 100 *hákiun* soldiery, and 954 *muhting*. The grades are the same as those of the military corps mentioned before; the *muhchdng* and *muhfú* are of the 9th grade.

The guards of the Imperial Mausolea form the next and last division in Chihlí. They are under the supreme command of the *tsungping* (2a) of the troops of the Green Standard at Málán, who, with the title of *tsungkwán* (2a), unites in his person high civil functions with reference to the Mausolea, under authority of the *Nui-wú Fú*, or Court of the Household.

The Mausolea at which troops are stationed are, in the east, Hiáu ling, the tomb of Shanchí, Hiautung ling of his widow, and Cháu-sí ling of his mother; King ling of Kánghí, who succeeded him, of his chief, and of several other concubines; and Yü ling, of the Emperor Kienlung, whose heir-apparent and concubines are also buried there.

In the west, are T'ái ling the tombs of Yungching and his concubines, T'ái-tung ling, of his widow; Cháng ling of Kiáking; Cháng-tung of his widow, the Empress-dowager who died in Jan. 1850, and Mú ling of Táukwáng. There is also one set apart for the young wife of the present Emperor who died just before his accession, and in which he will eventually repose? but I do not find any title yet bestowed on it in the Gazette.

There are thus in all 17 tombs, to each of the chief of which, *sc.* the six of the Emperors, there is a *tsungkwán* (3a), 2 *yihchdng* (4a), and 16 *fánggü*; those of the Empresses have 16, and all the rest 8 *fáng-yü*; the subalterns *hiáuki kiáu* are one or two to each; with from 4 to 8 *linglsui*, and from 40 to 150 men at ten of the tombs. A couple of *sul-kiá*, and 2 petty clerks are returned to the two first. The officers above enumerated as of these guards, and returned in the Table p. 254, are to be distinguished from the military functionaries detached by the *Nuiwú Fú*, or Household, who are 17 of the 5th, and 17 of the 7th, grade, under a variety of denominations. The Household also appoints 30 civilians of the 5th, 20 of the 6th, and 9 of the 7th grade. The duties of both concern sacrifices, provisions, payments, accounts, &c.

We come next to the Banner garrisons stationed in the provinces of China Proper. These are distributed as in the Table given on the opposite page,* and I have very little to add to the information contained in it.

In Shánsí the principal command is not in the chief city, Tái-yuen fü, but at Sui-yuen, under which is the *yú-wei*, fort or encampment to the right, not mentioned in the Digest. Five *li* to the north-east of Suiyuen is the garrison-town of Kwei-hwá, also the centre of a sub-prefecture, the military command of which vests in a *fú-tútung*. The Digest (1812) gives him authority over the reclaimed nomads of the Tumet tribe, who were formerly part of the Choaot corps, or *chalkan* of Inner Mongolia. They immigrated in the reign Kienlung (1763), and were subsequently divided into wings, each under 5 *ts'anling*, with 25 *tsoling* and 25 *hiáu-ki kiáu* to the left, and 24 *tsoling* and 24 *hiáu-ki kiáu* to the right. The Inquiry (1825) gives the command the number of men returned in the Table, without specifying whether they are exclusively Mongols or not. The soldiery, set down as cavalry are called *ai-kiáh*, men who 'don mail,' a designation apparently used in common with *mákiá*; it does not appear in the Pay Table of 1831.

(To be continued).

[We have been favoured with the following brief account of the visit of the *Sphinx* to Loochoo. We might have made room for a few lines more to explain how Lord Palmerston contrived to open a correspondence with Loochoo. It would also be satisfactory to know the true position, pursuits, and success of Dr. Bettelheim; for we greatly doubt the sincerity of the friendly expressions towards him which in courtesy the authorities of the country expressed; or that they have any other foundation than the virtual intimidation of Lord Palmerston's interference, and the countenance given to Dr. Bettelheim, a converted Hungarian Jew, by repeated visits of British men-of-war.]

H. M. S. *Sphinx* arrived at Loochoo on the 6th February. The principal object of her mission to that place was to deliver to the authorities a letter from Lord Palmerston, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in answer to a communication which those functionaries had previously addressed to His Lordship; also to enquire generally into the position of the missionary Dr. Bettelheim.

Captain Shadwell was desirous of delivering his communication within the walls of the royal city of Shooé. The authorities at first demurred to this, and wished to receive it at Napa, the seaport. After some negociation, however, the latter gave way, and it was ultimately arranged that it should be received at Shooé, as proposed.

On the 11th, Captain Shadwell, accompanied by his officers and a guard of seamen and marines, landed in state and proceeded to Shooé, a salute of seven guns being fired and the national colours displayed at the mast head, as Lord Palmerston's letter left the ship. The distance from the landing place at Napa to Shooé is about three miles, the places being connected by a good paved road. On arrival at the gates of the citadel, the guard, after presenting arms, remained outside, the officers only proceeding inside the walls. On passing within the second wall they were received by the Regent, the Ministers, and a large retinue, and conducted by them to the hall of audience, where Lord Palmerston's letter was formally presented and respectfully received. A conference then ensued having reference chiefly to the affairs of Dr. Bettelheim, in the course of which the Loochoo authorities repeatedly expressed most friendly intentions towards him. At the termination of the interview, the officers were invited to an entertainment by the Regent, which was given at his residence outside the walls of the citadel. Refreshments were also at the same time supplied to the seamen and marines; after which the party returned to the ship.

The *Sphinx* remained at Loochoo until the 17th. During their stay the officers were allowed to roam about the Island wherever they pleased, and always met with the greatest civility from the inhabitants. The country is exceedingly well cultivated, producing sugar, rice, grain, and tobacco, and a great variety of vegetables; it is intersected by numerous good paved roads; the streams are crossed by good bridges; the houses and the walls around the enclosures, are exceedingly well built; and the place is evidently in an advanced state of semi-civilization. The country is undulating, and well wooded, and the scenery in many places remarkably picturesque.

During the *Sphinx's* stay, liberal presents of fresh provisions were sent on two occasions by the authorities, and although the boisterous state of the weather prevented the Regent returning Captain Shadwell's visit on board the *Sphinx*—the invitation to which had been accepted—presents were mutually interchanged.

Dr. Bettelheim reports, that since the visit of H. M. S. *Reynard* in October 1850, his position has been much improved, and that his medical labours were eminently successful during the prevalence of the smallpox.—*China Mail*, March 4.

IMPORT CARGOES.

Per *Old England*, from Liverpool:—

White Shirtings,	7,148 pieces.
Grey Do.	48,500 "
Colored Cottons,	360 "
Fancy Do.	4,140 "
Dyed Do.	2,648 "
Grey Calicoes,	1,200 "
Camlets,	729 "
Woollens,	48 "
Lead,	1,080 piculs.
Buttons,	283 gross.

Per *Geelong*, from London:—

Grey Shirtings,	23,000 pieces.
White Shirtings,	4,360 "
Fancy Cottons,	5,280 "
Colored Cottons,	5,378 "
Woollens,	1,980 "
Inferior Woollens,	520 "
Lead,	200 pigs.
Sundry Stores,	204 pkgs.

VESSELS DEPARTED FROM WOOSUNG.

March 20, Royal Sovereign,	*for*	Sydney.
20, Sidney,	"	Sydney *viâ* Manila.
20, John Bright,	"	London.
23, Mangosteen,	"	Cowes for Or.
23, Audax,	"	Hongkong.
28, Nymph,	"	Hongkong.

Outward Bound.

April 1, Reindeer, (Hw.)	*for*	San Francisco.
1, Ruby,	"	Sydney.
1, Duke of Richmond,	"	London.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London.*—Celestial, Emperor of China, and Sophie.
Liverpool.—Balmoral, Champion, and Sir Henry Pottinger.
Bombay.—Ariœnis, Kerata Roodin, and Lanrick.
Hongkong.—Iona, Island Queen, Paou Shun, and Shanghai.

MARKET PRICES.—CURRENT RATES.

Shanhai, April 2d, 1852.

Fresh Beef,	16-lb. per Dollar, 18-lb. to Shipping.
.... Mutton,	12-lb. .. do. .. 12-lb. .. do. ....
.... Veal,	12-lb. .. do. .. 12-lb. .. do. ....
.... Pork,	12-lb. .. do. .. 12-lb. .. do. ....
Fowls,	95 to 100 cash per Shanghai Catty.
Ducks,	100 cash .. do. .. do. ....
Geese,	Drs. 1 to 1.25 each.
Pigeons,	100 cash each.
Fresh Fish,	80 to 90 cash per Catty.
Salt Fish,	80 to 100 cash .. do. ..
Fresh Eggs,	6 cash each.
Vegetables, assorted,	10 to 28 cash per Catty.
Fruits, assorted,	50 to 85 cash .. do. ..
Yams,	28 cash .. do. ..
Walnuts,	80 cash .. do. ..
Dates, best,	120 cash .. do. ..
Chinese Hams, best,	18 mots .. do. ..

Rates of Exchange per Shanghai Dollar 1,500 [illegible] copper cash, and 1,520 common do.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Departures.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Mar. 27	Geelong	B. bark	392	Barr	London	Nov. 27	General	Gibb, Livingston & Co.
" 28	Minna	A. schr	299	Potter	Hongkong	Mar. 11	Opium	Russell and Co.
" 28	Andes	A. ship	449	Thayer	Manila	Mar. 7	Sundries	Russell and Co.
Apr. 1	Katharine Sharer	B. bark	512	Taylor	Hongkong	Mar. 1	Sundries	Smith, King & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Mar. 27	Nymph	B. schr	106	Wilson	Hongkong	Treasure	Dent, Beale & Co.
" 27	Duke of Richmond	B. bark	470	Barclay	London	Tea, &c.	Smith, King & Co.
" 29	Reindeer	Hw. bg	161	Morrison	San Francisco	Sundries	Wolcott, Bates & Co.
" 29	Ruby	B. bark	443	Ellerby	Sydney	Tea, &c.	Jardine, Matheson & Co.

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships	From	Tons	Sailed	Plain Cottons Yards	Printed and Colred. Cottons Yards	Woollens Pieces	Long Ells Pieces	Camlets Pieces
Emperor of China,	London	485	Oct. 14	1,482,012	313,467	3,284	2,740	....
Sophie,	London	434	Nov. 11	716,500	99,065	437	100	....
Balmoral, (viâ Hongkong)	Liverpool	356	" 13	2,821,469	94,728	....	....	....
Celestial,	London	438	Dec. 8	3,139,550	73,757	1,592	700	....
Sir Henry Pottinger,	Liverpool	334	" 17	2,897,221	38,865	120	....	300

SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	C'tom House Nos.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Andes	202	Mar. 28	A. ship	449	Thayer	Russell & Co.		
Geelong	623	Mar. 27	B. bark	392	Barr	Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
Katharine Sharer	624	Apr. 1	B. bark	512	Taylor	Smith, King & Co.	London	Early
Minna	201	Mar. 28	A. schr	299	Potter	Russell & Co.	Hongkong	To-day
Old England	622	Mar. 25	B. ship	502	Eves	Shaw, Bland & Co.		
Palmetto	200	Mar. 21	A. bark	382	Potter	Russell & Co.	San Francisco	Early
Solide	4	Mar. 3	H. brig	238	Beyer	Smith, King & Co.	Hongkong	Early

RECEIVING SHIPS.

Vessels.	At	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Agnes	Woosung	B. bark	340	Lacy	Pestonjee Framjee Cama & Co.
Clown	"	B. brig	152	D'Bussche	P. & D. N. Camajee & Co.
Emily Jane	"	B. ship	427	Landers	Dent, Beale & Co.
Folkstone	"	B. ship	406	Jauncey	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Masden	"	B. bark	236	Chape	Cassombhoy Nathabhoy & Co.
Mastiff	"	B. brig	148	Anderson	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.
Time	"	B. sr.	110	*Laid up*	Pestonjee Framjee Cama & Co.
Science	"	A. ship	388	Roundy	Russell & Co.
Snipe	"	A. brig	176	Endicott	Augustine Heard & Co.
Swallow	"	B. bark	343	Thomson	Lindsay & Co.
William	"	B. brig	130	*Laid up*	Gilman, Bowman & Co.
William the IV	"	B. bark	170	*Laid up*	Lindsay & Co.
William Hughes	"	A. brig	250	*Laid up*	Russell & Co.

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

Season	Congou	Souchong	H. Muey and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk. Total Bales.
Year 1844-45,	....	....	....	....	3,036,803	....	....	....	....	....	....	763,824	3,800,627	6,433
Year 1845-46,	8,027,807	610,826	80,583	6,849	8,726,065	927,034	279,265	482,729	1,314,162	481,882	248,851	3,733,923	12,459,988	15,192
Year 1846-47,	8,957,080	361,348	250,007	11,045	9,579,480	615,096	183,348	747,155	923,987	295,420	149,654	2,914,660	12,494,140	15,972
Year 1847-48,	11,441,440	341,396	50,631	3,571	11,837,038	485,172	255,463	1,065,594	1,385,243	455,572	227,060	3,874,104	15,711,142	21,176
Year 1848-49,	11,163,686	593,322	95,429	....	11,849,637	600,472	393,901	1,557,396	2,760,543	878,671	458,634	6,449,637	18,303,074	18,134
Year 1849-50,	15,422,745	1,125,396	25,300	35,816	16,609,257	356,445	312,409	1,355,042	2,509,343	683,548	337,126	5,754,113	22,363,370	15,237
Year 1850-51,	24,551,050	664,902	410,557	328,297	25,954,806	1,001,400	476,824	2,793,876	4,439,353	1,451,796	604,485	10,767,734	36,722,540	17,243

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

1st July to 30th June	Congou	Souchong	H. Muey and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1847-48,	10,683,454	44,441	16,911	3,571	10,748,377	198,071	43,391	116	112,109	209,002	60,075	623,764	11,372,141	19,117
Year 1848-49,	10,232,449	18,400	85,523	....	10,336,372	117,714	236,034	49,223	803,981	595,496	171,543	1,973,991	12,310,363	15,915
Year 1849-50,	13,057,125	229,503	....	33,986	13,320,614	18,455	114,095	....	137,602	228,607	48,124	546,883	13,867,497	13,162
Year 1850-51,	18,575,386	591,292	376,585	280,053	19,823,316	139,741	163,983	16,746	721,327	660,626	142,077	1,864,500	21,687,816	15,325

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO THE UNITED STATES.

Seasons	Congou and Souchong.	H. Muey and Pekoe.	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1847-48,	226,636	....	[illegible]	226,636	104,267	755,559	122,866	246,009	170,036	115,414	1,514,151	1,740,787	....
Year 1848-49,	614,518	....	[illegible]	616,257	187,697	1,345,725	121,090	342,421	167,155	205,987	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
Year 1849-50,	1,648,829	....	....	1,648,829	181,748	2,298,611	190,703	554,026	466,230	283,311	3,974,879	5,623,708	415
Year 1850-51,	3,690,095	14,160	47,644	3,751,899	739,969	3,378,296	264,441	1,795,227	697,370	441,338	7,316,641	11,068,540	250

DETAILED STATEMENT OF TOTAL EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE,
FROM 1st JULY, 1850, to 30th JUNE, 1851.

Destination	No. of Vessels	Congou	Souchong	H. Muey and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Bales
Great Britain,	50	18,575,386	591,292	376,585	280,053	19,823,316	159,741	16,746	163,983	721,327	660,626	142,077	1,864,500	21,687,816	15,323
United States,	20	3,690,095	&	14,160	47,644	3,751,899	739,969	1,795,227	264,441	3,378,296	697,370	441,338	7,316,641	11,068,540	250
Australia,	8	551,000	60,330	1,300	600	613,200	2,000	777,100	2,300	....	12,000	2,700	796,100	1,409,300	....
Coastwise,	21	1,694,969	13,310	18,512	....	1,726,791	99,690	204,403	29,900	250,130	38,100	11,370	633,593	2,350,384	1,670
California,	4	39,600	&	....	....	39,600	....	400	16,200	89,600	43,700	7,000	156,900	196,500	....
....	103	24,551,050	664,902	410,557	328,297	25,954,806	1,001,400	2,793,876	476,824	4,439,353	1,451,796	604,485	10,767,734	36,722,540	17,243

The above Statement does not include the following vessels loaded for the Continent of Europe, viz., *Adrianus Jacobus, Lively,* and *Pondicherry.*

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Season	Congou	Caper	Scented Caper	Souchong	Sorts	Flowery Pekoe	Orange Pekoe	Scented Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1848-49,	33,877,570	......	1,371,597	1,042,406	294,301	438,480	117,183	1,531,031	38,672,568	118,062	967,787	49,246	3,023,862	619,723	3,636,666	8,435,346	47,107,914	17,228
Year 1849-50,	39,552,200	......	1,221,500	1,794,100	615,800	217,900	....	2,447,400	45,848,900	18,500	918,500	....	2,030,000	312,100	4,841,300	8,120,400	53,969,300	16,134
Year 1849-50, Increase,	5,674,630	......	....	751,694	321,499	....	....	916,369	7,664,192	....	....	....	....	....	1,184,634	....	6,861,386	....
Year 1849-50, Decrease,	....	......	150,097	....	....	220,580	117,183	....	....	99,562	49,287	49,246	993,862	307,623	....	314,946	....	1,094

Note.—Of which three cargoes have been lost, viz., *Glencairn, Sarah Trotman,* and *Palmyra.*

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN,
FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	H. Muey and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Silk Cases	Silk Piculs	Nankeens	Silk Piece Goods	Wool Bales
July Total—In 10 Vessels,																5,004,425	2,923					145
Aug. " —In 9 "																3,264,832	2,870			1 box	3 pkgs.	6
Sept. " —In 8 "																3,612,389	1,196				7½ pcls.	
Oct. " —In 11 "																4,880,027	2,850					95
Nov. " —In 7 "																3,112,493	2,396		13			41
Dec. " —In 5 "																2,510,176	1,025	4				49
Jan. 15	Eliza,	255	London													193,568	252					
" 25	Prescott,	279	Liverpool													180,000				2 cases	7 cases	
" 28	Joshua Bates,	620	Liverpool													385,578	694				12 cases	
Feb. 21	Heber,	434	London													524,300	169					
" 24	Cathaya,	407	London													480,000						
Mar. 12	Pedlar, (for order	193	Falmouth													163,405						
" 13	India,	573	London													488,866			183.74			
" 17	John Bright,	591	London													231,700	654					238
" 22	Mangosteen,	383	Cowes f.O													344,940						

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES,
FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou and Souchong	Oolong	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Pieces	Silk Cases	Silk Piculs	Silk Piece Goods
Augt. Total—In 3 Vessels,				429,900	....	60,600	490,500	74,190	81,800	70,000	549,100	77,700	147,100	999,800	1,490,300				
Sept. " —In 4 "				280,400	13,500	....	293,900	120,300	175,100	87,100	1,251,900	214,200	306,500	2,154,300	2,448,200				
Oct. " —In 5 "				515,700	127,600	300	643,600	257,300	277,100	126,700	1,400,400	189,800	274,400	3,525,800	3,169,400	1,150	70		
Nov. " —In 6 "															3,351,400		85	11.94	
Dec. " —In 6 "															3,423,913			15.99	
Jany. 7	Stephen Lurman	453	New York	139,000			139,000	86,900	54,300	16,500	230,300	14,300	49,800	452,100	591,100				
" 21	Radoga (viâ Batavia.	586	Boston												128,000				
" 25	Gallego,	585	New York												400,600				
" 31	Adelaide,	372	New York												408,600				
Feb. 4	Oriental,	470	Boston												518,700				
" 19	Mandarin,	776	New York												726,800	1,825		17.60	
" 19	Sea Witch,	907	New York												185,000				

EXPORT OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO AUSTRALIA,
FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Grand Total Pounds	Silk Bales	Silk Piculs	Silk Piece Goods	Nankeens
Sep. Total—In 1 Vessel																397,792				
Oct. " —In 5 "																1,147,152				
Nov. " —In 3 "																451,628				
Dec. " —In 3 "																432,091			2 cases	1 case
Mar. 16	Royal Sovereign,	204	Sydney													56,460				
" 29	Ruby,	443	Sydney													244,158				

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO CONTINENT,
FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Grand Total	Silk Bales
Augt. 20	John Spencer,	452	Rotterdam													505,070	
Nov. 15	Annette Gilbert,	283	Do.													336,378	
Dec. 31	Druid,	343	Do.													259,214	

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